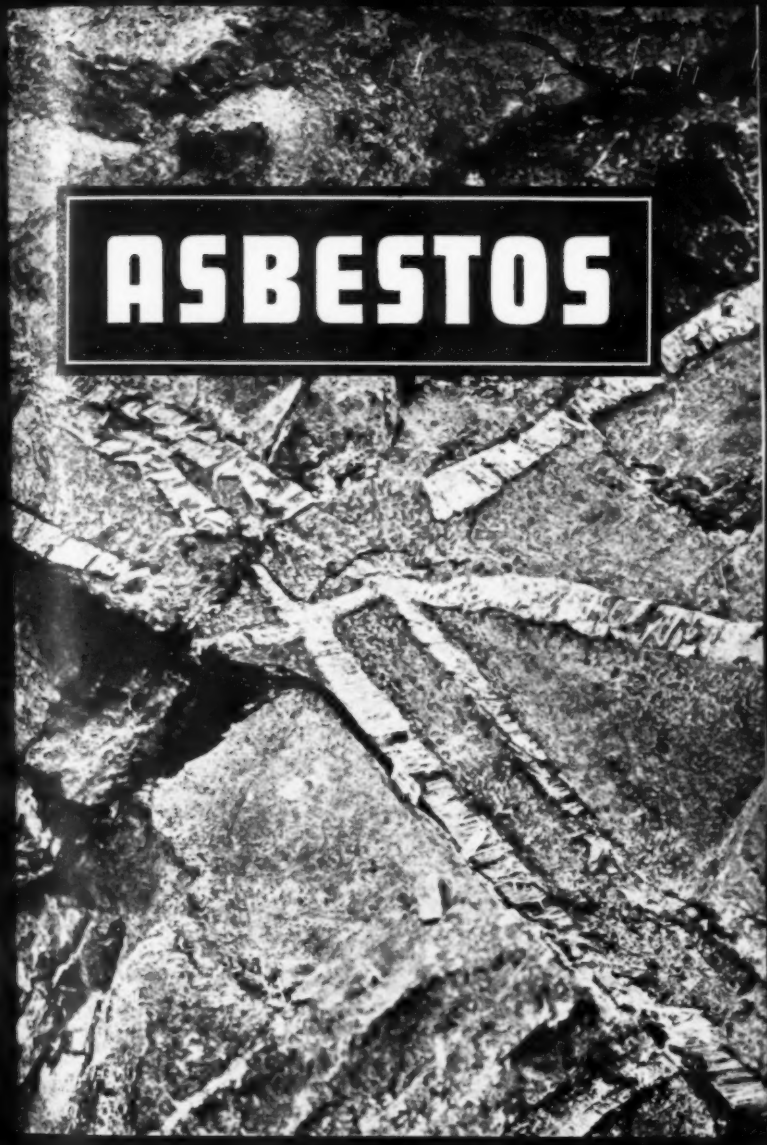

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AIR CONDITIONING

Asbestos Materials Insulate Against Heat, Cold, Fire and Sound

By M. E. Lerner

There is little doubt that air conditioning is the fastest growing of the new industries—despite the fact that it is still in its infancy. Many are the varieties of systems employed to produce conditioned temperatures, embracing the use of cold and warm air. Irrespective of the systems used, the basic fundamentals in a good system remain, i.e., uniform insulation, fireproof, leakproof, low friction, high velocity, permanence, economical installation and maintenance.

Asbestos, because of its valuable inherent properties, particularly its resistance to flame and its sound deadening qualities, is used in a number of important ways in modern air conditioning systems. It is used both as a lining and protective material on the interior and exterior of metal ducts. It finds application as a packing material. It is used in connection with fire dampers as a protective material. And recently all-asbestos ducts especially designed for air conditioning systems were perfected and introduced.

Air conditioning, by any system, brought with it new fire hazards. As George O. Mansfield, chief fire investigator for the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, recently warned, a small fire in the system may readily spread public panic. Perhaps the greatest fire hazard is the possibility that the ducts will transmit fire and smoke from one section of a building to another. The National Fire Protection Association has taken this possibility into consideration and made several recommendations, thru the National Board of Fire Underwriters, many of them involving asbestos.

For instance, it is recommended in systems installed in factories, buildings and other structures of a non-residential type, that where ducts pass thru walls, floors or partitions the space around the duct be sealed with asbestos

rope to prevent the passage of flame and smoke. Other non-combustible materials may also be used in this connection.

Again, where ducts pass thru concealed ceiling spaces of combustible construction or are located inside combustible partitions or walls, either the ducts or the interior surfaces of such concealed ceiling space, partition or walls, should be protected with ¼-inch asbestos millboard or asbestos-cement sheet. As an alternative, a clearance between the duct and combustible construction, including plaster on wood lath, of not less than ½-inch may be allowed. In such cases, however, the space between duct and so-called fire-stopping should be filled with loose asbestos or other non-combustible material.

In constructing an air conditioning system it is sometimes impossible to avoid passing metal ducts thru a fire wall, altho such avoidance is preferable. In such cases, the National Fire Protection Association insists that approved automatic fire doors be installed on both sides. If the opening is small enough, 18 inches or less in diameter, then metal dampers may be used. One-half inch rigid asbestos sheet material may be used at points where metal dampers are specified, providing the inspection department having jurisdiction grants permission. Tests have indicated that the asbestos sheet offers fully as much protection as the metal dampers in such cases, and official approval is practically automatic.

Air conditioning systems installed in residences generally follow the type used in warm air heating, or, in other words, insulated metal ducts or ducts made of asbestos-cement may be used. As a definite precaution against fire in such instances, the Association recommends that where ducts enter the floor of the first story above that in which the furnace is situated, they should be separated from all combustible material in the floor construction by at least 5/16-inch and the space should be tightly filled with asbestos cement. Metal ducts covered with ½-inch or more of asbestos or other non-combustible material require no clearance.

If the ducts in residences are enclosed in combustible

partitions, walls or concealed ceiling spaces, then they should be covered with not less than one thickness of asbestos paper weighing not less than 12 pounds per hundred square feet, with an air space of not less than 5/16th of an inch between duct and combustible material, unless a non-combustible insulating covering of cellular type at least 1/4-inch thick is provided. These, of course, are regulations familiar to all contractors and jobbers. So much, for the time being, about fire hazards.

Quiet operation is a most important consideration with all air conditioning systems. No matter how carefully mechanical design is executed, noise is rarely reduced to a point acceptable to the consumer. In systems serving an entire factory or building the major equipment is generally segregated in a separate room. Invariably this room is thoroly sound-proofed. Then, too, the mechanical equipment, including fans and motors, is generally mounted on noise-deadeners. Felts made of asbestos fibre and specially selected hair, such as Johns-Manville's Akoustikos Felt,[1] are excellent for this purpose. These noise-deadeners (or mountings as they are sometimes called) are easily installed, generally with asbestos cement as the bonding agent.

But efficient, quiet operation takes in another important angle; that is, the noise of the air stream. Here it should be explained that practically all air conditioning systems embrace the use of blower or exhauster fans, the blowers forcing air under pressure into the affected areas, and the exhausters withdrawing air from the affected areas under suction. Since, from the acoustic viewpoint, a duct is actually a "speaking tube," it can be readily imagined that sounds entering it at the equipment end are rapidly transmitted to various points along the duct line. The solution therefore, lies in the use of efficient sound-absorbing linings within and coverings on the ducts to remove and dissipate sound as it passes thru them.

It is doubtful whether in the entire field of sound control there is any type of service which places such exacting requirements as does duct lining on a sound-absorbing

[1] For a description of this material see page 12 of April 1938 "ASBESTOS".

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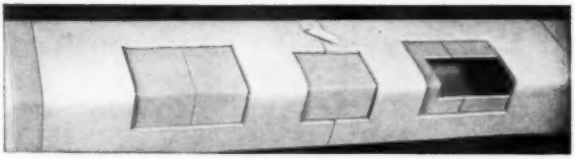

Cut-out view of CAREYDUCT—assembled sections showing staggered joint construction and taped outer jacket. Smooth appearance.

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material. A satisfactory material must be not only highly sound absorbent and moisture-resistant, and have a surface which will not materially increase friction losses in the duct system, but it must be fire-proof as well. In the early days of air conditioning, the industry's manufacturers made use of combustible linings, presumably because of lower price, but it was quickly established that the use of such materials constituted a fire hazard, altho it took several disastrous fires to bring the point home. Corrugated asbestos paper, cellular asbestos paper and laminated asbestos paper are satisfactorily employed for duct lining as well as other non-asbestos materials.

Flexible connections are often used to prevent transmission of vibrations thru metal duct systems. In such cases, flexible woven asbestos (or other approved fire-resistive material), or sleeve joints with asbestos rope packing (or other non-combustible material) may be used. This is another recommendation of the National Fire Protection Association, one which performs a double function — fire protection and vibration-damping.

In installing air conditioning systems special attention must also be paid to heat insulation. Two important functions of heat insulation in such systems are the prevention of condensation on pipes and ducts and the prevention of heat transmission to or from the surrounding atmosphere. R. H. Heilman, some time ago, presented a paper at a Symposium on Heat Transmission in which he gave a rational method for the determination of the correct thickness of insulation to apply in order to prevent condensation, or sweating as the engineers term it, on pipes, and also included useful tables and charts for the calculation of heat transmission.

Mr. Heilman, in a series of tests, discovered that the surfaces of air ducts on roofs will often attain temperatures much higher than the surrounding air temperature, and therefore the top of ducts exposed to the sun should be more heavily insulated than the other surfaces in order to take care of the increased rate of heat transmission. He also determined that the thickness of insulation required to prevent sweating on ducts is that thickness which will raise the temperature of the outer surface of the insulation

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to a point slightly higher than the dew point for the corresponding air temperature and relative humidity. More technically-inclined readers are referred to Mr. Heilman's paper[1] for further data. Tables included cover the emissivity values for various surfaces (including asbestos lumber) and the thermal conductivity of various insulation materials (including 4 and 6-ply corrugated asbestos, and cellular and laminated asbestos paper).

Our October number will describe asbestos materials specially designed for use in air conditioning systems.

[1] Copies of this paper, entitled "Heat Insulation in Air Conditioning," may be secured without charge from the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To cultivate kindness is a valuable part of the business of life—Johnson.

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COURAGE AND HUMOR

Editorial By C. J. Stover

Returning from Maine a few days ago, we stopped at a roadside stand to buy potatoes, sweet corn, squash, eggs, etc. The produce was excellent, prices about half those in stores and the service was most interesting.

The old man was nearing seventy and his wife was a year older than he. Just three years ago they were burned out, house, barn and chicken house—having no insurance. This loss just cleaned them out but, undaunted, and with help of neighbors they started over and now appear to be comfortably housed, busy and making a living.

Courage, eh!

Well, with the courage this old man has a subtle wit that is rare. To Mr. Wm. S. Nutter, of Sanford, Me., I am indebted for the following true story of this very farmer.

Shortly before this farmer's barn burned, State Milk Inspectors came along and demanded the right to enter the barn and examine the cows. The farmer refused to permit them, merely saying over and over to all importunities, "You cain't do it".

Finally, the Inspectors left in high dudgeon and a few days later the farmer was hailed into Court. In formal legal fashion testimony was presented, witnesses examined and cross-examined, the farmer was put on and also examined, and after nearly two days of these formalities it appeared to the Judge that there was not the slightest difference as to *fact*; the farmer having admitted the accuracy of the Inspectors' testimony.

The Judge, being quite puzzled, said "Now this is off the record, but Mr. (Farmer) why, just between you and me, did you refuse to permit inspection of your cows?"

"Well, Jedge," the farmer replied, "I ain't got any cows, I never did own a cow and I ain't going to get any cow".

You can imagine the end of the case, but you can also understand why a man with that sort of fun-loving attitude toward life is not floored and kept down by fire, flood or hurricane.

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THE WAR AND OUR INDUSTRY

In attempting to set down on paper any comment on this subject we are confronted by two grave difficulties—the inability to adequately comment on the war itself in the allotted space, and the vast potentialities of the effect of the war on all industry, and especially on the asbestos industry as the producer of a "critical"[1] material.

As to the war itself, suffice it to say that in this land of opportunity, good "neighborship", high standard of living, freedom of speech, the press and religious convictions, and a practically unrestricted radio, it is impossible for we, the people, to realize or understand the plight of the people in totalitarian countries, who are told what the powers want them to be told; who must believe what they are told to believe, regardless of the truth.

How can one man, for his own particular aims and purposes, his desire for power and more power, justify himself in destroying millions of dollars worth of property and thousands of lives!

As to the effect of the war on the Asbestos Industry, these pages will from time to time, reflect the result of the tremendous calls on all industry which will naturally be made for the producing of war products—at present we merely stand astounded at the potentialties and, may we say, the responsibilities, which confront us as an industry.

Comments from time to time on any phase of the Asbestos Industry as it is affected by war conditions will be welcome from all readers, and we hope that many of the leading executives in the Industry will avail themselves of our pages to make it possible for our Industry to measure up to the demands made upon it.

[1] See page 8 of March 1939 "ASBESTOS".

What we see depends a lot on what we look for.

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PRACTICAL STANDARDIZATION

Savings Made by Standardizing the Packing of Insulation Materials

A short time ago "ASBESTOS" published an Editorial on the uses and benefits of standards.

A manufacturer-subscriber now calls to our attention a standard packing schedule for insulation materials which primarily was worked out for the use and benefit of his own factories but which has since developed into an excellent good will builder for its publisher.

This schedule is in the form of a 22 x 25 inch chart and shows, at a glance, the number of sections (and feet) of various size pipe coverings and the number of pieces (and square feet) of various thickness blocks which he packs in standard cartons, the sizes of which are also shown. It also specifies the colors of cartons which are used to designate the type material contained therein; for instance Air Cell cartons are blue; Wool Felt, Red; and so on.

Now the interesting point is that someone got the happy thought that the trade, i. e. distributors, contractors and jobbers, might find this information useful in making up orders so that materials could be ordered and stocked in full carton lots with the least possible trouble and confusion. With this in mind certain advertisements stressed the company's use of standard packaging and offered to the trade a copy of the chart. Response has been, to say the least, most gratifying, requests for charts having been made by a large portion of the trade. There can be no question that extensive use of this system is saving money for the manufacturer and for rehandlers of his products.

However, he points out, an even greater saving could be made, were it possible for the whole insulation manufacturing industry to establish an industry-wide standard packing schedule and give it the fullest publicity among rehandlers and consumers. While direct savings might not be apparent he ventures to say that substantial savings could be realized merely thru the elimination of those prof-

Pipe Covering Packing Schedule--1939

Size of Pipe	2 Ply or ½ Inch Thick Canvas Wrapped: Sections Per Carton	Bands Per Carton	Length of Bands	3 Ply or ¾ Inch Thick Canvas Wrapped: Sections Per Carton	Bands Per Carton	Length of Bands	4 Ply or 1 Inch Thick Canvas Wrapped: Sections Per Carton	Bands Per Carton	Length of Band
½"	60	150	8"	45	113	9"	28	70	11"
¾"	48	120	9"	36	90	10"	27	68	12"
1"	40	100	10"	28	70	11"	22	55	13"
1¼"	34	85	11"	23	58	12"	20	50	14"
1½"	29	73	12"	21	53	12"	16	40	14"
2"	22	55	14"	16	40	14"	13	33	16"
2½"	15	38	15"	13	33	16"	11	28	18"
3"	16	40	17"	12	30	18"	9	23	20"
3½"	14	35	19"	11	28	20"	9	23	21"
4"	14	35	20"	10	25	21"	8	20	23"
4½"	9	23	22"	9	23	23"	8	20	25"
5"	7	18	23"	7	18	24"	6	15	26"
6"	6	15	26"	6	15	28"	5	13	30"

PYROXYLIN FINISH

Size of Pipe	3 Ply or ¾ Inch Thick: Sections Per Carton	Bands Per Carton	Length of Bands	4 Ply or 1 Inch Thick: Sections Per Carton	Bands Per Carton	Length of Bands
½"	45	135	9"	28	84	11"
¾"	36	108	10"	27	81	12"
1"	28	84	11"	22	66	13"
1¼"	23	69	12"	20	60	14"
1½"	21	63	12"	16	48	14"
2"	16	48	14"	13	39	16"
2½"	13	39	16"	11	33	18"
3"	11	33	18"	8	24	20"
3½"	8	24	20"	6	18	21"
4"	6	18	21"	6	18	23"

Size of Pipe	Standard Thick Magnesia (PLANT Packed Cartons--20x24x36) Sections Per Carton	Bands Per Carton	Length of Bands
½"	48	120	10"
¾"	40	100	11"
1"	34	85	12"
1¼"	27	68	12½"
1½"	24	60	13½"
2"	16	40	16"
2½"	12	30	17"
3"	9	23	19"

Size of Pipe	Standard Thick Magnesia (Knox Packed Cartons--20x24x36) Sections Per Carton	Bands Per Carton	Length of Bands
3½"	36	90	10"
4"	32	80	11"
4½"	25	63	12"
5"	22	55	12"
6"	18	45	13"
7"	13	33	16"
8"	11	28	17"
9"	8	20	19"

Size of Pipe	Frost Proof (K Type) Sections Per Carton	Bands Per Carton	Length of Bands
¾"	22	55	12"
1"	20	50	13"
1¼"	16	40	14"
1½"	14	35	16"
2"	13	33	16"
2½"	11	34	18"

Magnesia Blocks

PLANT Packed Cartons--12x18x36½

Thick	1"	1½"	1⅝"	1½"	1¾"	2"	2½"	3"	3½"
Pcs.	36	28	26	24	20	18	14	12	10
Sq. Ft.	54	42	39	36	30	27	21	18	15

Magnesia Blocks

KNOX Packed Cartons--12x36x36½

Thick	1"	1¼"	1½"	1½"	1¾"	2"	2½"	3"	3½"
Pcs.	72	56	52	48	40	36	28	24	20
Sq. Ft.	108	84	78	72	60	54	42	36	30

CARTON COLORS

Air Cell - Blue Frost Proof - Green
Wool Felt - Red Miscellaneous - Black

Air Cell Blocks

Knox Packed Cartons--12x36x36½

Thick		6x36	12x36	18x36	24x36
½"	Pcs.	144	72	48	24
	Sq. Ft.	216	216	216	216
1"	Pcs.	96	48	32	16
	Sq. Ft.	144	144	144	144
1½"	Pcs.	72	36	24	12
	Sq. Ft.	108	108	108	108
1½"	Pcs.	48	24	16	8
	Sq. Ft.	72	72	72	72
2"	Pcs.	36	18	12	6
	Sq. Ft.	54	54	54	54
2½"	Pcs.	24	12	8	4
	Sq. Ft.	36	36	36	36
3"	Pcs.	24	12	8	4
	Sq. Ft.	36	36	36	36

Purchasers of insulation find this chart handy to tack up in their warehouses or sometimes buyers place them under the glass on their desks for handy reference.

Any interested reader may secure a copy of this chart from "ASBESTOS" by letter request.

itless fill-in orders for three or four sections of this and five or six pieces of that.

It strikes us that the profit possibities in such a scheme are attractive enough to warrant full and complete consideration by all factors in the industry. Let us know what you think.

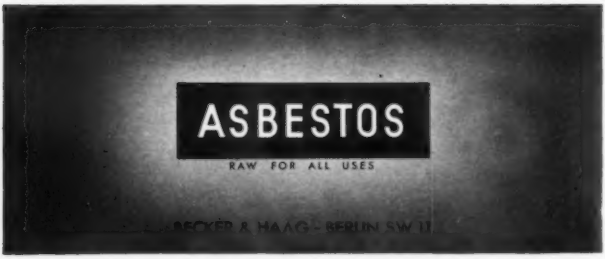
STANDARDS IN FLUE PIPES

Great Britain issues new Specification

It has been five years since the British Standards Institution issued a standard specification for a type of asbestos-cement flue pipe suitable for use with gas-fired appliances. In the interim it has been found necessary to provide for a standard pipe of a heavier type for use with coal and coke-burning ranges and similar appliances.

Accor lingly a new specification has been recently issued. This specification closely follows the lines of the previous one. It covers a range of pipes and fittings in sizes from 3 inches up to 12 inches. Care is necessary in the use of these pipes to ensure that they are not exposed to direct impingement, and for this reason it is recommended that a short length of cast iron pipe should always be used in close proximity to the range or stove.

In order that the asbestos-cement pipe may be easily connected to this length of cast-iron pipe, a suitable adapter is also specified.



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WORLD CONSUMPTION

Since some interest has been shown in figures covering world consumption of raw asbestos, we have decided to publish a tabulation of World Consumption which has been compiled by "Tropag" Asbest & Erzimport Oscar H. Ritter K. G., Hamburg 1 (Alsterdamm 7) Germany.

WORLD CONSUMPTION (OR IMPORTS)

	1934 Tons	1935 Tons	1936 Tons	1937 Tons
U. S. A.	113,873	157,190	217,502	274,275
Canada	2,198	2,414	3,000x	3,500x
Russia	60,000x	84,000x	96,000x	100,000x
Japan	20,678	21,801	25,000x	30,000x
England	26,549	31,906	42,956	55,588
France	10,221	12,127	15,341	18,079
Belgium	9,972	12,124	17,635	24,469
Netherlands	282	426	602	1,956
Italy	7,916	8,000x	7,500x	13,033
Spain	4,702	5,036	x	 x
Portugal	345	571	493	500x
Germany	19,964	21,855	16,541	24,024
Austria	1,096	2,739	2,398	2,095
Hungary	627	862	766	1,686
Czechoslovakia	6,522	5,639	9,091	6,160
Switzerland	78	1,050	1,036	1,169
Poland	782	883	1,126	1,867
Norway	771	863	1,537	599
Sweden	1,703	3,586	2,707	4,784
Denmark	1,040	2,118	2,516	2,689
Estonia	23	33	63	102
Finland	85	217	145	4,838
Latvia	.....	88	376	658
Lithuania	20	21	44	82
Jugoslavia	619	1,611	393	1,653
Roumania	122	97	100x	100x
Greece	65	100x	71	125x
Australia	3,061	5,565	5,500x	6,000
India, Africa, S. America & Other C'tries	1,500	4,135x	4,246x	4,500x
	294,814	387,057	474,685	584,531
Short Tons	*324,295*	*425,762*	*522,153*	*642,984*

x Estimated. Tons = 2240 lbs.

While neither we nor "Tropag" Asbest make any

JOHNSON'S COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN 1875

Head Office

Thetford Mines, P. Q., Canada

Mines

Thetford Mines, Quebec
Black Lake, Quebec

Producers of All Grades of

RAW ASBESTOS

AGENTS

FRANCE and BELGIUM	GERMANY and CENTRAL EUROPE	GREAT BRITAIN	JAPAN
E. R. FLINT, Esq., 72 Avenue de Suffren (Paris, XV°) France	TROPAG Asbest-und Erzimport Alsterdam 7 Hamburg 1	A. A. BRAZIER & CO. Bluefries House 122 Minories London E.C.3, England	S. SAITO & CO. 5th Floor Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo

claims to the correctness of these figures, they have been carefully compiled and represent the best information obtainable.

The table gives the figures for the years 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937. (For 1931, 1932 and 1933 see June 1934 "ASBESTOS" page 16.)

REINFORCING RUBBER TILE

Asbestos-cement sheets appear to be constantly finding new functions—in fact their applicability seems to be endless, and we are constantly finding them in the most unexpected places.

Perhaps the latest one is in the reinforcement of Rubber Tile. This develops into a rubber flooring which possesses the same stability as ceramic, stone and marble floor tiles, but at a greatly reduced price. In the manufacture of this form of flooring, a sheet of calendered or processed rubber is laid on the top and bottom of a piece of ordiniary asbestos-cement sheet and the entire unit is then placed in a mold and vulcanized under high pressure. Tiles reinforced with asbestos-cement sheet in this manner cannot "creep" as sheet rubber alone is apt to do, and rigidity is ensured when the tiles are laid.

They are said to form a floor surface as solid as concrete, one which is quiet, hygienic, water-proof, non-absorbent and non-staining. The flooring can be laid direct on either concrete or wood sub-floors which need no special preparation. This asbestos-cement rubber product is also being used for counter slabs in poultry and other provision stores with obvious advantages.

SITUATION WANTED

Factory and Sales Executive—packings all types, compressed asbestos jointings, textiles. Can install new or revamp old lines. Build organization on national distribution basis, trade mark line or develop private brand business. Good trade reputation and record past performance with major firms. Address SA-R, "ASBESTOS," 16th Floor, Inquirer Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ASBESTOS INSULATION
The Ruberoid Co., manufacturers of a complete line of high, medium and low pressure pipe coverings, welcomes the opportunity to cope with your problem of controlling Btu's.
The RUBEROID Co.
Executive Offices
500 Fifth Ave., New York

MARKET CONDITIONS

GENERAL BUSINESS

Altho somewhat prepared for war in Europe by the repeated warnings during the past year, the actual outbreak of war came as a shock after all. Overnight it changed many things; its immediate result was the question being asked on all sides: How will it affect me and my business?

Even tho the war had not come at this time defense measures being taken by the United States, particularly the stepping up of the manufacture of airplanes and other articles too numerous to mention, needed to properly equip and train for army and navy service had already resulted in an increase in business. This will, of course, continue. At this moment no one cares to predict just what will happen — either in business or anywhere else.

ASBESTOS - RAW MATERIAL

Thruout the Industry is being asked the question "What happened during the other World War? How much did prices increase? Is it likely that prolonged war conditions will result in higher prices of asbestos?" We will have more to say about that later.

In the meantime, however, and before the actual outbreak of the war one of our correspondents has put down on paper the situation in the raw asbestos market prior to the other World War, and since this correspondent was in the raw asbestos business at that time and has been connected with it ever since, we know that our readers will find his comments helpful. They are:

"Prior to the World War, the situation regarding Asbestos was as follows:

"Practically every asbestos product manufactured in the U.S.A. contained Canadian Asbestos. The only exception was Arizona Asbestos which was used for electrical purposes. Canadian Asbestos at that time seemed all that was necessary for our requirements. Before the World War, no Rhodesian Asbestos was ever used in this country.

Russian Asbestos was not used here. Cyprus Asbestos was not even heard of. Blue South African Asbestos and Amosite Asbestos were unknown in this market.

"Today these new types of asbestos play an important part in our asbestos requirements. Quite a number of products made of these new types of asbestos could not be replaced by Canadian Asbestos regardless of price, and so our world outlook on asbestos has changed greatly since the World War of 1914-18.

"As long as England 'rules the waves' we should be able to obtain all of our asbestos requirements. If war breaks out all grades brought from overseas will advance in price due to freight and war risk insurance.

"Our friendly relations with England assures us of all our requirements, but war would forcibly bring home to all American buyers of asbestos, the stern fact that asbestos is a commodity practically controlled by Great Britain.

"American buyers need not fear that asbestos will be unobtainable. Canada can supply all we may need, for which Canadian asbestos can be used, altho all overseas asbestos will present a problem, if war breaks out.

"Prices are firm."

ASBESTOS— MANUFACTURED GOODS

Textiles. The downward trend of prices in the asbestos textile market has stopped — at last the bottom appears to have been reached. This is due undoubtedly to the likelihood of increased prices in raw materials, in fact the price of wire has already gone up. Under this condition demand for asbestos textiles has noticeably increased, in fact there is more business offering at the moment than for some time past. Manufacturers are not guaranteeing prices for any long periods of time.

Paper and Millboard. There is practically no change in this market from the situation as reported last month.

Insulation. High Pressure. Volume in this market is holding fairly steady. Prices are firm. The effects of the European situation on this market have not been noticed as yet. It is only reasonable to expect increased volume if domestic heavy industry is stimulated by the

conflict abroad. In the same way any increase in raw material prices would eventually have to be reflected in the price of finished goods. Neither of these moves has taken place at this writing.

Insulation. Low Pressure. Demand in this market continues light with prices fairly steady.

Asbestos-Cement Products. The market for asbestos-cement products remains unchanged, with a good demand for asbestos shingles and sidings and optimistic prospects for fall business. Similar conditions apply to the sales of asbestos-cement wallboards and industrial products such as corrugated and flat sheets.

The above comments have been made by men closely in touch with field conditions in the various markets. Such comments are always welcomed.

CURRENT RANGE OF PRICE
on Canadian Crudes and Fibres

	Per Ton (2000 lbs.) f.o.b. Mine
Group No. 1 (Crude No. 1)	$700.00 to $750.00
Group No. 2 (Crude No. 2; Crude Run-of-Mine and Sundry[1])	150.00 to 350.00
Group No. 3 (Spinning or Textile Fibre)	110.00 to 200.00
Group No. 4 (Shingle Fibre)	57.00 to 78.50
Group No. 5 (Paper Fibre)	40.00 to 45.00
Group No. 6 (Waste, Stucco or Plaster)	30.00
Group No. 7 (Refuse or Shorts)	12.00 to 25.00

[1] Crude Run-of-Mine refers to a crude asbestos produced in certain mines where Crude Fibre is not graded into regular No. 1 and No. 2 Crude. Crudes Sundry refers to certain odd lots of off grade material which do not conform to the regular standards of No. 1 Crude or No. 2 Crude.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Production of Automobiles during July 1939 totalled 218,478 (U.S.A. producing 209,343 and Canada 9,135).

This compares with 324,235 in June, 1939, and with 150,450 in July 1938.

For the first seven months of 1939 the total was 2,274,146 (2,171,256 in the United States and 102,890 in Canada); in the first seven months of 1938, 1,455,951 motor vehicles were produced. The same period in 1937 shows total production of 3,373,778.

CARL MOSIER

Well Known Asbestos Executive Dies Suddenly at Age of 51

The sudden death of Carl Mosier, Vice President of the Union Asbestos & Rubber Company of Chicago, from a heart attack, came as a shock to the company which he had served for twenty-four years, and to his many friends in the Asbestos Industry.

Mr. Mosier was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on April 18, 1888, where he received most of his education. After completing a business course, he entered the employ of the Harriman Lines in the Maintenance and Operation Department, where he served in a clerical capacity from 1906 to 1911. He then went to New York, where he was employed as Secretary to the Chairman of the Board of the Southern Pacific Company, returning to Chicago the following year, when he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad as Secretary to the President. Later he became Secretary to the President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and Assistant Purchasing Agent of the Chicago and Alton, remaining with this railroad until the end of the year 1915.

Carl Mosier

Mr. Mosier left the services of the railroad to become associated with L. L. Cohen in the formation of the Union Asbestos & Rubber Company, as Secretary-Treasurer, and in 1929 became Vice President of that company, which position he occupied until the time of his death.

His death was caused by a heart attack resulting in immediate death, on July 17th. Funeral services were held on July 20th at St. Giles Church, Oak Park, Ill.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

BUILDING

The dollar volume of total construction contracts awarded in the 37 Eastern States during the first seven months of 1939 amounted to $1,999,247,000, which is 30 per cent ahead of the same period last year according to statistics compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Non-Residential building, with a valuation of $88,501,000, for July, 1939 has shown a 22 per cent increase over July of last year which is better than the 19 per cent increase that existed at the end of the first half. Included in this non-residential figure for July is $17,404,000 for Manufacturing buildings, which is 10 per cent ahead of June this year and 80 per cent above July of 1938.

The residential contracts awarded for July, while $2,566,000 or 2 per cent below June, are 25 per cent ahead of July last year. Considering just one and two-family houses, however, July equalled June of this year.

The outbreak of hostilities in Europe will not necessarily have an adverse effect on private construction activity, and may even act somewhat as a stimulant, is the opinion expressed by Thomas S. Holden, vice president in charge of statistics and research for F. W. Dodge Corporation.

"Current levels of private construction" says Mr. Holden, "seem likely to be sustained or augmented by increased employment and purchasing power. The duration of any such stimulating effect would depend greatly upon relative stability of construction costs. Should the United States ultimately enter the war, construction activity is likely to become again, as in 1917 and 1918, almost entirely subject to government controls".

Other articles in this issue of interest to the contractor and distributor are "Practical Standardization" on page 14 and "Fire Prevention Week" on page 28.

The selling of Asbestos Insulation and asbestos roofings of various types can be easily worked into Fire Prevention Campaigns. Don't miss such an opportunity, during the week of October 8th to 14th.

JOB RECORD SHEET

Job No. ..... Date .....
Bid Due .....

Customer's Name .....
Address .....
Architect ..... Job Authorized by .....
Location of Job .....
Height and Type of Bldg. ..... Kind of Roof Deck .....
Overall Measurements of Roof .....
Work Began ..... Work Completed ..... Is Job Covered by Written Contract? .....

SPECIFICATIONS

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

MATERIAL COSTS

KIND OF MATERIAL	QUANTITIES SENT	QUANTITIES RET'D	QUANTITIES USED	VALUE OF MAT'L USED
TOTAL VALUE OF MATERIALS USED				

LABOR COSTS

WORKMEN	HRS.	RATE	AMOUNT
TOTAL HOURS			
TOTAL LABOR COST			

OVERHEAD

Sales Commission	
Freight and Cartage	
Travelling Expenses	
Lost Equipment	
General Overhead	
Miscellaneous	
Total Overhead	

JOB SUMMARY

Material	
Labor	
Overhead	
Total Cost	
Profit	
Selling Price	

COMPARATIVE JOB ANALYSIS

Total Cost .....
Profit (or loss) .....
Selling Price .....

Labor Cost per Square .....
Average Hours per Square .....
Total Cost per Square .....

This form of Job Record Sheet may be helpful to our contractor readers.

While this was originally worked out for roofing contractors, it can probably be adapted by other branches of the contracting trade.

FIRE PREVENTION WEEK

What does it mean commercially to the Asbestos Industry?

Sixty-eight years ago, on October 9, 1871, Mrs. O'Leary's cow (according to popular legend) kicked over the lantern that started the Chicago fire which destroyed the city and in which 200 lives were lost.

The National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass., some years ago adopted the date as a good one on which to stress fire prevention, and this year Fire Prevention Week, sponsored by the Association[1] will be held on October 8th to 14th inclusive.

Since one of the outstanding characteristics of asbestos is its fire immunity and fire resistance, it seems fitting to urge on our readers, and in fact everyone in any way interested in the Asbestos Industry, the especial emphasizing during the week mentioned, of asbestos products as protection against fire. This can be done by direct mail, stickers on regular mail, newspaper or magazine advertising, and in a multitude of other ways.

Salesmen can be asked to give special attention during the week to *asbestos products for fire prevention or resistant purposes;* to cooperate with any civic movements in fire prevention; and to *sell* during the week any and all of their clients on the fire prevention idea.

It is estimated that in the United States during 1938 fire caused property damage to the extent of $265,591,231, an *increase of Ten Million Dollars* over 1937, and that 10,000 lives were lost in 1938 thru the same agency.

To what extent can asbestos products reduce these spectacular but alarming figures? It bears thinking about, not only from a humane but from a cold-blooded commercial standpoint.

[1] The Association has available several folders giving facts about fire, suggestions for fire prevention campaigns and demonstrations, etc., sample copies of which are available for the asking.

DR. CHARLES L. NORTON

Inventor Homogeneous Method Asbestos-Cement Materials, Died September 8th

Dr. Charles Ladd Norton, Director of the Department of Industrial Co-operation at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1921 and widely known as an inventor and engineer, died on Friday, September 8, at his summer home at Annisquam, Mass., at the age of 69.

Dr. Norton held more than one hundred American and foreign patents relating to the economies of heat and the dimunition of fire loss. He was a director of many corporations and the founder of the Norton Laboratories in Lockport, N. Y. He was a member of the American Physical Society, the American Chemical Society, American Association for Advancement of Science, American Ceramic Society, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and many other organizations; also a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. To the Asbestos Industry, however, he is best known as the inventor of the homogeneous method for the manufacture of Asbestos-Cement materials, the method by which Johns-Manville Corporation makes its Transite building materials. The manufacture of Asbestos-Cement materials by Dr. Norton's process was begun in 1905 by the Asbestos Wood Company of Nashua, N. H.

Dr. Charles L. Norton

Africa (S. Rhodesia)

(Statistics by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines)

	May 1939 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value £	s	d
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (African Asb. Mng. Co., Ltd.)	757.37	10,492	17	0
Shabanie (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	3,272.63	63,899	10	10
Victoria District				
Gath's & King (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp., Ltd.)	731.60	11,361	3	3
Murie Asbestos (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co., Ltd.)	17.25	225	14	5
Regina (African Asb. Mng. Co., Ltd.)	68.80	1,051	12	0
Rosey Cross (Mashaba Rho. Asb. Co., Ltd.)	2.75	38	2	5
	4,850.40	£87,068	19	11
May 1938	*4,855.15*	*£85,643*	7	4

Africa (Union of South)

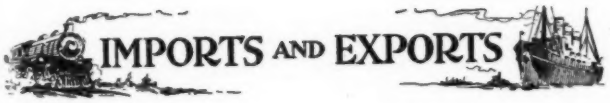
(Statistics published by Dept. of Mines & Industries of U. of S. A.)

	May 1938 Tons (2000 lbs.)	May 1939 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Transvaal		
Amosite	1,036	963
Blue	77	485
Chrysotile	186	52
Cape		
Blue	524	538
	1,823	2,038

Canada

(Statistics published by Bureau of Mines, Province of Quebec)

Production July 1939	28,671 tons (2000 lbs.)
Production July 1938	23,344 tons (2000 lbs.)



Imports into U. S. A.
(Figures published by U. S. Dept. of Commerce)

Unmanufactured Asbestos Goods:

	June 1938 Tons (2240 lbs.)	June 1939 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	193	863
Canada	9,432	15,212
Cyprus	....	901
Italy	97	2
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	501	....
United Kingdom	..	30
	10,223	17,008

Tabulation by Grades:

Crude (Br. S. Africa)	193	863
Crude (Canada)	138	94
Crude (Italy)	...	2
Crude (United Kingdom)	....	30
Milled Fibre (Canada)	2,141	4,188
Milled Fibre (U.S.S.R.)	501	....
Lower Grades (Canada)	7,153	10,930
Lower Grades (Cyprus)	....	901
Lower Grades (Italy)	97	....
	10,223	17,008

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	June 1938 Pounds	June 1939 Pounds
Belgium (Shingles)	98,296	131,611
Canada (Pipe & Boiler Covg.)	2,339	....
France (Woven Fabrics)	4	....
Germany (Packing)	2,032	78
United Kingdom (Yarn)	1,701	3,600
United Kingdom (Packing)	1,763	2,080
United Kingdom (Woven Fabrics)	1,143	276
	107,278	137,645
Value	*$ 5,257*	*$ 4,959*

There were also imported during June 1939, $415 worth of materials unclassified as to kind, $403 of this coming from France and $12 from Canada.

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of Unmanufactured Asbestos for the month of June 1939 were 177 tons valued at $21,033; in the same month last year 433 tons, valued at $33,217 were exported.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	June 1938		June 1939	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd. ....lbs.	65,930	$ 7,146	97,221	$ 9,511
Pipe Covg. & Cement ....lbs.	196,037	10,582	462,964	35,452
Textiles & Yarn .....lbs.	37,032	9,099	30,254	8,050
Packing .....lbs.	75,975	46,323	101,212	60,844
Brake Lining—				
Molded & Semi-molded ..	.....	53,513	.....	68,165
Not Molded .....lin. ft.	103,776	16,603	114,393	21,666
Clutch Facings—				
Molded & S-molded units	20,257	6,440	19,049	10,893
Woven .....units	20,437	4,671	10,796	3,266
Magnesia & Mfrs. of ....lbs.	268,789	24,816	168,334	15,573
Asbestos Roofing .....sqs.	2,881	14,669	3,993	19,912
Other Manufactures ....lbs.	275,802	19,886	246,620	23,181

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada

(Figures by Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	June 1938		June 1939	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	1,975	$ 120,669	2,424	$ 146,269
United States	2,871	177,239	4,904	321,029
Australiã	1,037	67,853	180	11,880
New Zealand	20	1,320	16	960
Argentina	.....	.....	40	2,640
Belgium	2,793	161,722	3,952	269,882
China	.....	.....	75	3,189
Chile	.....	.....	600	44,400
Czechoslovakia	607	43,094	.....	.....
Denmark	30	3,900	.....	.....
Finland	.....	.....	11	468
France	2,880	180,567	5,078	367,962
Germany	1,252	129,701	2,934	321,812
Italy	680	40,929	432	36,632
Japan	1,792	83,561	2,025	119,337
Latvia	.....	.....	55	2,970
Netherlands	49	1,980	115	5,022
Poland and Danzig			148	12,998
Sweden	320	21,262	845	56,259
Spain	.....	.....	10	570
	16,306	$1,033,797	23,844	$1,724,279

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada (Cont'd.)

	June 1938		June 1939	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Sand and Waste				
United Kingdom	525	9,923	760	14,210
United States	9,239	171,375	11,313	204,258
Argentina	15	195	15	210
Belgium	.....	.....	413	7,919
China	.....	.....	25	1,063
Czechoslovakia	38	704	.....	.....
France	225	3,960	255	5,855
Germany	156	3,756	379	7,885
Japan	6	156	.....	.....
Netherlands	.....	.....	22	528
Sweden	5	94	57	777
Spain	.....	.....	7	164
Australia	20	480	.....	.....
Brazil	5	65	.....	.....
	10,234	$ 190,708	13,246	$ 242,869
Grand Total	*26,540*	*$1,224,505*	*37,090*	*$1,967,148*

Imports and Exports by United Kingdom:

Imports of Raw Material.

	June 1938		June 1939	
	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (S. Rhodesia)	1,313	£ 42,369	1,449	£ 44,641
Africa (Union of S.)	1,181	30,248	826	23,180
Australia	64	3,018	3	192
Canada	1,985	30,300	2,458	35,288
Cyprus	152	2,286	376	4,856
Finland	2	16	15	111
Germany	....	....	1	8
Italy	....	....	2	133
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	170	3,687	....	....
	4,867	£111,924	5,130	£108,409

Imports of Asbestos Manufactures:

June 1939	50,756 Cwts.	valued at £21,602
June 1938	47,810 Cwts.	valued at £16,113

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	June 1938		June 1939	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
To Eire (Irish Free State)	1,696	£ 3,149	2,121	£ 3,508
British India	5,489	7,181	3,821	7,463
Australia	2,184	10,603	1,597	5,870
Other Br. Countries	32,696	35,562	36,935	37,685

(Contd. on Page 34)

Imports and Exports by United Kingdom (Contd.)

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures (Cont'd)

	June 1938		June 1939	
	Cwts.	Value	Cwts.	Value
Netherlands	1,283	6,683	1,721	7,146
Belgium	436	2,556	461	2,088
France	117	1,461	209	2,100
Italy	220	3,796	201	982
Other For. Countries	16,389	39,455	10,820	35,632
	60,510	£110,446	57,886	£102,474

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(These figures are compiled from the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. No guarantee made as to their correctness).

		August 1939		
	Par	Low	High	Last
Armstrong Cork Co. (Com).	np	37¼	43¼	38½
Asbestos Corp. (Com.)	np	17½	24⅝	18
Celotex (Com.)	np	7⅞	12⅜	10⅛
Celotex (Pfd.)	100	60	65¾	64
Certainteed (Com.)	1	5⅛	7½	6⅛
Certainteed (Pfd.)	100	22⅞	31¾	26¼
Flintkote (Com.)	np	15½	21⅞	17¼
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	64½	76½	65½
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	122	132	132
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	18	20¾	20½
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	17½	22¾	18¼
Thermoid (Com.)	1	2¾	4⅜	3½
Thermoid (Pfd.)	10	22	29½	29½
U. S. Gypsum (Com.)	20	78½	91	81
U. S. Gypsum (Pfd.)	100	168¼	177	176

Ten Essentials of a Manufacturer's Sales Agent:

1. Curiosity of a cat
2. Tenacity of a bulldog.
3. Determination of a cab driver.
4. Diplomacy of a wayward husband.
5. Patience of a self-sacrificing wife.
6. Enthusiasm of a flapper
7. Good humor of an idiot
8. Simplicity of a jackass
9. Assurance of a college boy
10. Tireless energy of a past due bill collector.

—*Quaker Flashes*

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

BIRTHDAYS.

Furber Marshall, President, Marshall Asbestos Co., Troy, N. Y., September 16.

W. N. Bolster, President & Treasurer, Asbestos Covering & Textile Company, Boston, Mass., September 20.

Harold B. Buse, Secretary-Treasurer, Asbestos Contractors New England Association, Boston, Mass., September 20.

J. W. Ledeboer, Second Vice President, Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa., September 20.

G. Koerner, President, Insulating & Materials Co., St. Louis, Mo., September 24.

M. William Bray, Secretary, Mohawk Asbestos Shingles, Inc., Oneida, N. Y., September 25.

C. Stanley Morgan, Detroit, Mich., September 25.

R. H. Temple, Treasurer, Thermoid Company, Trenton, N. J., September 25.

E. R. Teubner, Jr., President & Treasurer, Philadelphia Asbestos Co., Philadelphia, Pa., September 26.

Fred Surridge, Manager, St. Louis Office, Grant Wilson, Inc., September 26.

M. J. O'Malley, President, Standard Asbestos Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., September 26.

J. M. High, Ruberoid Co., New York City, September 28.

O. P. Hennig, President, Hennig Asbestos & Packing Co., Chicago, Ill, October 3.

A. M. Robinson, Secretary, Johnson's Company, Thetford Mines, P.Q., Canada, October 8.

John H. Victor, President, Victor Mfg. & Gasket Co., Chicago, Ill., October 9.

Russell E. Crawford, Secretary, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa., October 9.

C. P. Brockway, Vice President, World Bestos Co., Paterson, N. J., October 12.

R. Tomlinson, President, Pacific Asbestos Supply Co., Portland, Ore., October 12.

W. W. F. Shepherd, Chairman of the Board of Keasbey & Mattison Company, Ambler, Pa., October 13.

W. M. Paxton, Raybestos Division, Bridgeport, Conn., October 14.

Thomas D. Stone, President, Stone Industrial Equipment Co., Springfield, Mass., October 14.

R. H. Shainwald, President, Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, San Francisco, Calif., October 15.

R. J. Evans, Chairman of the Board, Asbestos Manufacturing Co., Huntingdon, Ind., October 15.

Congratulations and best wishes are extended to all these gentlemen.

HENRY C. ALEXANDER, was elected a new Director of Johns-Manville Corporation at its meeting held on August 21st. Mr. Alexander to fill one of the vacancies caused by the resignations of H. E. Manville and George Whitney.

Mr. Alexander is a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company, having been admitted to general partnership in the banking firm on February 17th, 1939. He has been a partner in the law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed since 1935, and has therefore been familiar with Johns-Manville and its problems for many years, having acted as the law firm's contact with the company in their capacity as general counsel for twelve years.

Mr. Alexander was born at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1902. After attending the public schools there he went to Vanderbilt University, where he was graduated in 1923. He studied law at Vanderbilt and at the Yale Law School, taking his law degree in 1925. He entered the law office of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Gardiner & Reed in the fall of that year and became a partner on January 1, 1935.

EDWARD T. DUKE, for the past two and a half years Assistant Superintendent of Allbestos Corporation, on July 24th, became connected with the Laboratories of The Ruberoid Co. at Erie, Pa. Mr. Duke's former associates in the Allbestos Corporation wish him the best of success.

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC. announce the appointment of John A. Bettes, Jr., as Sales Manager of the Textile Department, Industrial Sales Division, Mr. Bettes' headquarters being in Manheim, Pa. Mr. Bettes has been connected with the asbestos textile industry for the past ten years.

THE PHILIP CAREY MFG. COMPANY reports net profits for the second quarter of 1939, (after all charges including Depreciation and Depletion) of $103,759.04, compared with a net loss for the second quarter of 1938, of $80,747.35, thus indicating an improvement for the quarter, of $184,506.39.

Net Profits for the twelve months ending June 30, 1939, (after all charges including Depreciation and Depletion) are $175,818., compared with a net loss for the twelve months ending June 30, 1938, of $193,254., thus indicating an improvement of $369,072 for the twelve months period.

George D. Crabbs, President of the Company reports that business in the Carey line of building materials and asbestos and magnesia steam insulation has been improving thru the last four months with reasonable expectancy that a considerable activity will prevail thru October.

THE RIC-WIL COMPANY, manufacturers of conduit for under-

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The Cape Asbestos Company, Ltd., is the world's largest supplier of acid-resistant blue crocidolite asbestos, and the only manufacturer operating its own mines. Inquiries solicited on:

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ground steam line installations, Cleveland, Ohio, announces the retirement of Harry W. Tucker, Treasurer and Eastern Sales Manager, effective August 31st. Mr. Tucker's interest in the Company has been purchased by C. Gottwald, President, and associates.

AN ARTICLE by A. L. Sargent of the Philip Carey Company, Boston, Mass., appears in the September issue of "Power". The title of the article is "Insulated for Operators' Comfort".

RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC. report net income for the six months ended June 30, 1939, as $709,130.09 or $1.12 per share, after providing $351,917.23 for depreciation and $160,153.47 for Federal and State Income taxes. In the same period last year, the Company incurred a net loss of $302,351.30, after providing $372,878.54 for depreciation.

The Company's total assets at June 30, 1939 amounted to $18,064,322.75 including $9,326,973.21 of current assets, equivalent to 10.7 times the current liabilities. There were no banking or funded debt or other capital obligations outstanding.

The Directors of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., at their meeting on August 16 declared a dividend of 25c per share, payable September 15, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 31, 1939.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION. At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held on August 21st a dividend of 75c per share of Common Stock was declared, payable September 25, 1939 to stockholders of record September 11th. Earnings of the company for the first six months had been previously reported as $1,203,744, in comparison with a loss of $24,897 in the first six months of 1938. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share was declared on the Cumulative 7% Preferred Stock, payable October 1, 1939 to holders of record at the close of business on September 14th.

JOHNS-MANVILLE CORPORATION has announced that its Board of Directors has accepted the resignations of H. E. Manville, Sr., and George Whitney as Directors. H. E. Manville has not been in good health for some time and upon his physician's advice, requested that he be relieved of his duties with the company. Mr. Manville had completed forty-nine years of service with the company, serving in many capacities, including Secretary, Vice President and President; he was Chairman of the Executive Committee for ten years, retiring in August 1938. In March of this year he was elected Chairman of the Board, filling the vacancy created by the death of William R. Seigle in December 1938.

It was announced that the post of Chairman would not be filled, and in accordance with the by-laws of the company the President, Lewis H. Brown, will preside at Directors' meetings and continue as the chief executive officer.

George Whitney retired from the Board after having served

as a Director since June 1927.

RUSSELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY recently held at its home offices at Middletown, Conn., a conference of Rusco Divisional Managers on sales plans. While at the plant the various men had an opportunity to inspect new equipment installed because of increasing business.

PATENTS

This information obtained from the Official Patent Gazette, published weekly by the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Vibration-Damping Material. No. 2,159,487. Granted on May 23, 1939, to Herman H. Nies, Waukegan, Ill., assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York. Application March 13, 1935. Serial No. 10,959. Description upon request.

Perforated Membrane. No. 2,159,488. Granted on May 23, 1939 to John S. Parkinson, Somerville, N. J. Assignor to Johns-Manville. Application August 1, 1935. Serial No. 34,239. An acoustical structure. Description upon request.

Brake Lining. No. 2,159,935. Granted on May 23, 1939 to Vernon H. Sanders, St. Mary's, Pa. Assignor to Stackpole Carbon Co., St. Mary's, Pa. Application August 25, 1936. Serial No. 97,786.

A hard, tough and wear and heat-resistant brake lining comprising finely powdered hard refractory material which has a high co-efficient of friction thruout the range of temperatures to which the lining is subjected, in surface and fibres of a heat resistant material interspersed thruout the finely powdered material, the powdered material and interspersed fibres being bound together in a hard, solid mass by a heat hardened resinous binder.

Insulated Electrical Conductor. No. 2,162,953. Granted on June 20, 1939 to Robert B. Lattin, Cheshire, Conn., assignor to Rockbestos Products Corporation. Application Feb. 20, 1936. Serial No. 64,814.

An insulated electrical conductor comprising a metallic conductor by a surrounding layer of asbestos impregnated with a mixture consisting of a resinous phenolic condensation product and a chlorinated diphenyl said impregnated asbestos being flexible and highly resistant to flame and penetration by water.

Article of Manufacture (Blackboard) No. 2,168,445. Granted on August 8, 1939 to John C. Macildowie, Nashua, N. H. Assignor to Johns-Manville Corporation, New York City. Application March 7, 1936. Serial No. 67,583.

A Blackboard comprising a base including a strongly compressed and hardened intimate mixture of asbestos fibres and hydraulic cement, an adhered facing layer provided over its exterior with a writing surface and an agent preventing migration of ingredients from the base to the facing, the said agent being impenetrable to water-soluble material of the base.

THIS and THAT

Speaking of collections of specimens of asbestos, B. Marcuse, of Montreal has a fine collection of asbestos specimens which many of our readers have seen when Mr. Marcuse had his headquarters in New York City, and no doubt some have also seen in his Montreal Office.

Are there any other collections of asbestos specimens in this country or abroad worthy of mention? If so will the owners tell us where they may be seen?

Overheard—a lady standing in front of J-M's exhibit of crude asbestos at the New York World's Fair, exclaiming "Why I never knew they took asbestos out of the ground; I always thought they made it."

Informed Employees. A report has recently been issued by the Policyholders Service Bureau of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, under the title "More Information for Employees Regarding Their Company." Methods of 160 companies are described in the report, and the conclusion is reached that "better company relations with the public and within the company usually result when employees are reliably and regularly informed concerning their company's general plans, policies and problems."

Telling employees facts about their company is truly American, and perhaps for that reason more than usually significant at the present time. Copies of the report are available by request to the address above given.

"Chemicals by Glyco," which is a comprehensive catalogue of specialty chemicals covering emulsifying agents, synthetic resins, plasticizers, etc., and contains in addition to the suggested formulae and useful tables, a complete index of materials classified according to industry, may be of interest to some of our readers. It can be obtained by request direct to the Glyco Products Co., Inc,. 148 Lafayette St., New York City.

Automobile Show — New York — dates are October 15th to 22nd inclusive, the earliest dates on which the Show has ever been held. Increased sales of motor vehicles will undoubtedly follow. Production of motor vehicles this year up to and including July was approximately 60% higher than for the same period in 1938, but about 30% less than for the first seven months of 1937.

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EHRET'S ENDURO answers practically all the requirements for an ideal High Temperature insulation. Made from a base of specially selected diatomaceous earths, it is relatively light in weight, structurally strong, easily handled and applied, and its insulating efficiency lasts indefinitely.

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DO YOU KNOW-

That besides asbestos, the Island of Cyprus produces copper, salt, gypsum and marble. . . .

That Canada imported $1,149,057 worth of asbestos manufactured products in 1937 and exported $330,061 worth. . . .

That the shaft at the King Mine of Asbestos Corporation Limited at Thetford Mines, Que., is the biggest and deepest in the Asbestos Industry. It is 18 by 24 feet in section and 1,153 feet deep.

That Philip Carey, founder of the Philip Carey Company, died on June 11, 1896 and was succeeded as President by George D. Crabbs. . . .

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(Send us interesting facts about your company for use on this page).